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## Hawaiian Gazette.

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Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

## THAT ABDICATION

Gen. Hartwell Makes Statement  
About It.

JULIUS PALMER CONTRADICTED

Hawaii's Representatives  
Call on President.

Annexation is Manifestly the Right  
to Provide for Com-  
mon Defence.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A few  
days ago a "proclamation" was issued  
by Julius Palmer, chamberlain and ma-  
jor domo to ex-Queen Liliuokalani of  
Hawaii, declaring that she never had  
legally abdicated the throne, and that  
the abdication signed by her was ir-  
regular, given under duress, and void.  
The paper of abdication signed by the  
ex-Queen was drafted by General Al-  
fred S. Hartwell of Honolulu, who is  
now in this city. General Hartwell,  
when asked this afternoon for a state-  
ment concerning the ex-Queen's abdi-  
cation, replied:

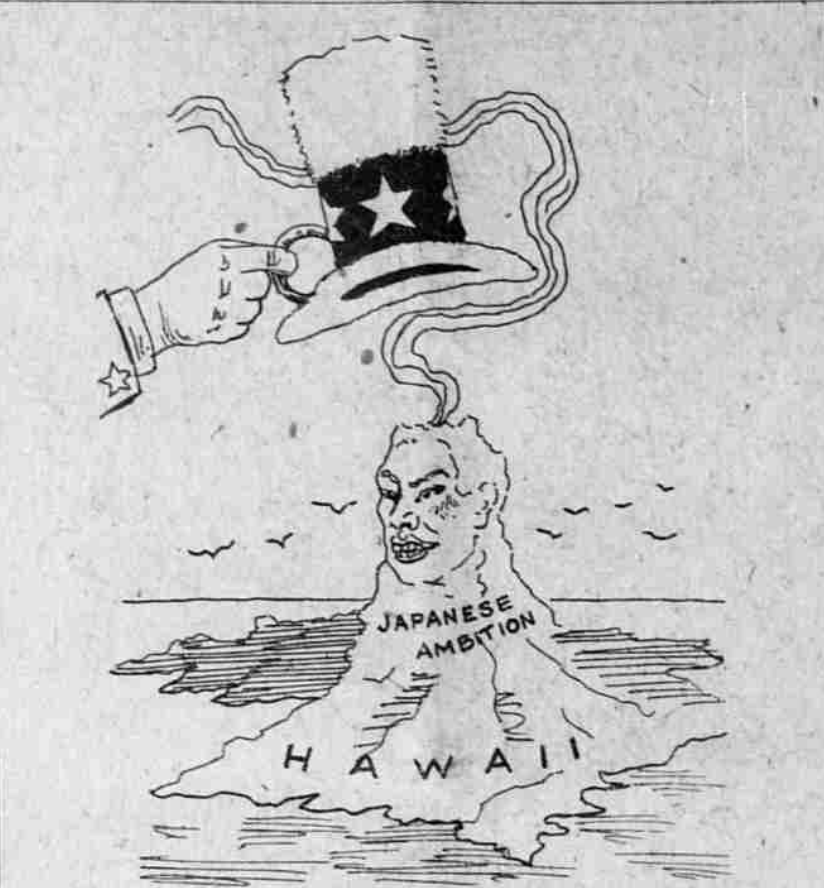
"I drafted the ex-Queen's abdication  
and jurat of allegiance to the Republic  
of Hawaii and abjuration to the mon-  
archy under the following circum-  
stances: Paul Neumann, her legal ad-  
viser, who came to Washington in the  
winter of 1893, holding her power of at-  
torney; Samuel Parker, her late Prime  
Minister, a Hawaiian, and Charles Wil-  
son, the last marshal under the mon-  
archy, came to my office the day of her  
arrest and told me that she had in-  
tended to abdicate before, but had de-  
layed for Mr. Widemann to talk it over  
with her, and that they wanted me to  
draw the paper. I told them that if I  
drew it there would be no reading be-  
tween the lines, and asked if she meant  
it and approved of their coming to me.  
They said she did and that was the  
kind of document that was wanted. I  
told them it would not prevent her  
trial, which would soon come off. They  
said they knew it and that their idea  
was that things would settle down and  
there would be no further trouble if  
she would resign, and that this was  
her object.

"I looked up such references to royal  
abdications as I could find, and drew  
up the document, which Neumann,  
Parker and Wilson examined and ap-  
proved verbatim. Wilson took it to  
Liliuokalani, who proposed some triv-  
ial change, which was made, and a  
second draft was drawn, which Wil-  
son also submitted to her. At her re-  
quest another inconsiderable change  
was made, and a third draft was pre-  
pared, which was submitted to her and  
returned to me by Wilson, who in-  
formed me that it was exactly as she  
wanted and that he desired a final  
copy, which was made. The earlier  
drafts, written in a clear, conveyance  
hand by my assistant, are in his pos-  
session in Honolulu.

"The three men wanted me to be  
one of the attesting witnesses, which  
I declined to be, but at their request I  
was present when the document was  
presented by Neumann to the ex-Queen  
who, in a clear voice and calm and  
dignified manner, stated in the hear-  
ing of all who were present that she  
understood the contents of the docu-  
ment and desired to sign and acknowl-  
edge it, which she proceeded to do be-  
fore a notary, Mr. Stanley, who was  
present at the request of Messrs. Neu-  
mann, Parker and Wilson. There were  
also present upon that occasion Mr.  
Widemann, her staunch friend, and Wil-  
son, G. Irwin, a member of the Class  
Spreckels, and an intelligent Hawaiian  
lawyer. Mr. Wilson then took the docu-  
ment and asked me to accompany him  
to President Dole, which I did. He  
handed the paper to Mr. Dole, who  
quietly remarked that it would be  
placed upon the files.

"Mr. Dole and his Cabinet did not  
know of the abdication papers until  
they were finally completed and ex-  
ecuted. No misrepresentation was  
made to induce Liliuokalani to take  
this step. I did not see her until she  
acknowledged the instrument, and the  
gentlemen who were about her and  
talked with her upon the subject and  
who were her friends would not, I am  
confident, have misled her. The docu-  
ment was published in the Hawaiian  
and English newspapers. I did not  
hear much about it, although people  
said she would have been wise in tak-  
ing the step earlier, thereby, perhaps,  
preventing the outbreak which oc-  
curred in the early part of that same  
month."

Annexation  
"Every one knows that the Hawai-  
an Government and its supporters wish  
Hawaii to be annexed to the United  
States. Whether the national meas-  
ures under discussion in Washington  
will render it advisable to defer the  
Hawaiian question, and the Hawaiian  
diplomatic representative will for that  
reason not present the matter to Mr.  
McKinley now, are questions which I  
suppose, are yet to be decided.  
There has been a misunderstanding  
concerning the causes of the downfall



THE ONLY WAY TO STOP THOSE PERIODICAL ERUPTIONS.  
—From Chicago Inter-Ocean.

of the Hawaiian monarchy. In my own  
opinion, it is preposterous to suppose  
that there was a conspiracy by Ameri-  
cans in Honolulu, assisted by Minis-  
ter Stevens or Captain Wiltse, to bring  
about that result. No Americans there  
whom I knew, wanted to disturb the  
monarchy or to induce a state of af-  
fairs which would result in deposing  
the sovereign, with a view to ulti-  
mate annexation.

"People in this country have had to  
consider the meaning of 'anarchy,' an  
ugly condition, when local and tempo-  
rary and subject to the control of a  
powerful Government. In such crisis  
the conservative elements demand the  
exercise by the Government of the su-  
preme power of the nation and the  
cause of law and order soon asserts it-  
self.

"In a small country, like Hawaii, in  
the middle of the Pacific Ocean, un-  
supported by the strong arm of any  
great power, it will not do to let an-  
archy have its day. It was, in my  
opinion, nothing but a sense of dire  
necessity which caused the establish-  
ment of the Provisional Government of  
Hawaii.

"However, all that is ancient history.  
The question now is whether  
the United States will annex Hawaii  
or see it Orientalized. When the ques-  
tion comes up, as it must do soon, I  
hope it will be considered on its mer-  
its, and as a national and not a par-  
tisan measure. The annexation of Ha-  
waii is not 'a jingo' or 'imperial' pol-  
icy. On the contrary, Hawaii is as  
naturally and properly a portion of the  
United States as is Long Island or  
Martha's Vineyard or the Farallones.  
If there is any use in that clause of  
the Constitution authorizing Congress  
to provide for the common defense, there  
is no more effective way of illustrating  
it than by annexing Hawaii. It would  
cost the United States nothing to do  
this; instead of Hawaii being an ex-  
pense, it would add to the national  
revenues. There would be no more  
flourishing or desirable portion of the  
United States than that little group of  
islands. It is nonsense to say the con-  
glomerate population there is an ob-  
stacle. Hawaii, notwithstanding its  
Chinese and Japanese, would be gov-  
erned by the United States with as  
much ease as is any fourth-rate mun-  
icipal organization."

TO APPLY FOR ANNEXATION.  
Expectation That Such a Course  
Will be Pursued.

The Washington Star of March 26th  
says of the Hawaiian situation:

It is expected that a definite step,  
official in character, will soon be taken  
looking to the annexation of Hawaii.  
This will be a formal application from  
Hawaii for political union. This ap-  
plication will be made by the Hawaiian  
Minister, through the State Depart-  
ment, and will, in due course of pro-  
ceedings, probably be submitted to  
Congress together with the President's  
recommendations.

In view of these expectations con-  
siderable interest and more than a  
little importance attach to a visit  
which was made upon the President  
yesterday afternoon by the Hawaiian  
Minister, Mr. Hatch was accompanied  
by Mr. W. O. Smith, the Attorney Gen-  
eral of Hawaii, who is in this city ad-  
mittedly in the interest of annexation.  
The Hawaiian delegation consists of  
ex-Minister Thurston, General Hart-  
well and Mr. Smith who represent not  
the Hawaiian Government in an offi-  
cial capacity, but the Annexation Club  
of Honolulu. They have been here  
since the inauguration, and while they  
have been reluctant as to the object of  
their visit there is no doubt that they  
came to Washington so as to be on the  
field whenever the Hawaiian question  
might be taken up by the new admin-  
istration and to counteract whatever  
influence the presence of ex-Queen  
Liliuokalani might have.

Mr. Hatch and Mr. Smith called at  
the White House at 3:30 o'clock by  
special appointment and were imme-  
diately ushered into the President's  
room. They were most cordially re-  
ceived and were closeted with Mr. Mc-  
Kinley for some little time in a dis-  
cussion of the Hawaiian situation. The

hopes and objects of the annexationists  
furnished the subject of the discus-  
sion, and the two gentlemen from Ha-  
waii are understood to have made the  
best of the opportunity to present the  
arguments in favor of annexation.  
The fact that the President willingly  
accorded an interview on the subject  
and listened so attentively to what  
the two gentlemen had to say is looked  
upon as an important straw by the  
friends of annexation, especially when  
taken in connection with the fact that  
the ex-Queen of Hawaii has been un-  
able to secure an audience with Mr.  
McKinley, a boon that she secured  
without the slightest difficulty from  
his predecessor.

The American View.  
A gentleman familiar with the Ha-  
waiian situation said today to a Star  
reporter:

"If the application of Hawaii for po-  
litical union with the United States,  
which will soon be made in official  
form, be referred to Congress for its ac-  
tion the President can call attention  
to the conditions in Hawaii, which re-  
quire action to be taken in order to  
give any meaning to that part of the  
platform of the Republican party which  
reads:

"The Hawaiian Islands should be  
controlled by the United States, and  
no foreign power should be permitted  
to interfere with them."

"The doctrine so announced is noth-  
ing more nor less than the policy  
which for many years has been enter-  
tained by all parties and by many ad-  
ministrations. The only way of en-  
forcing this policy is for Congress, by  
joint resolution, to admit Hawaii into  
the Union on such terms as it thinks  
proper.

"The obvious conditions for the ad-  
mission of Hawaii would be that no  
Chinese be allowed to come from there  
into this country, and that no Asiatics  
become citizens of the United States.

"The policy of allowing no control  
over Hawaii to be obtained by any for-  
eign power may be rendered abortive,  
not only by Hawaii ceding its terri-  
tory or any of its rights as a sovereign  
State to a foreign power, but by the  
existence of conditions which involve  
the indirect transfer of political power.  
This insidious but sure merging  
process will be accomplished unless  
something equivalent to annexation in-  
tervenes, and that not by the act of any  
foreign power, but by the operation of  
purely natural causes, against which  
Hawaii, standing alone, is helpless. A  
fitting occasion for annexing Hawaii  
now presents itself, and there are suf-  
ficient and suitable reasons for such  
action.

"Our policy toward Hawaii has been  
dictated solely by the determination  
that no foreign power shall gain a van-  
tage ground which may be used to our  
disadvantage or for any hostile pur-  
pose. In other words, the Monroe doc-  
trine applies with peculiar force to  
Hawaii.

"To acquire the Hawaiian group in  
the manner now practicable, which is  
neither by conquest nor by purchase,  
shows no desire to enlarge our borders  
or encroach upon any sovereign state,  
is in strict pursuance of the policy of  
the Monroe doctrine, and manifestly  
an exercise of the right of Congress  
to provide for the common defense.

"To accomplish this result would en-  
dure, for all, the possibility of Hawaii  
becoming a base of supplies for a force  
directed against our Western coast.

"It is believed that the President will  
before long recommend to Congress the  
enactment of such measures concern-  
ing Hawaii as will secure these na-  
tional objects."

First Battalion Drill.  
There was a good turnout at bat-  
talion drill of the First Battalion, N.G.H.,  
last night. Major McLeod was in com-  
mand. After a review before Colonel  
Fisher on Palace square, the com-  
panies, headed by the Hawaiian Band,  
marched to Emma Square and back to  
Beretania, down Fort and out King  
again to the square. The Second Bat-  
talion will drill tonight.

## FOR THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

Proposal to Take In Hawaii as  
a State.

ADMINISTRATION IS FRIENDLY

Sugar Beet Growers Hos-  
tile to Islands.

Real Fight to Be Made in Senate.  
To Give Notice of Ab-  
rogation.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Couched  
in the language by which Texas was  
made a State of the Union, a joint res-  
olution providing for the annexation  
of Hawaii to the United States was in-  
troduced in the House today by Repre-  
sentative Spaulding, of Michigan. It is  
the same as that introduced by him last  
session. Under its provisions Con-  
gress gives consent that the Hawaiian  
Islands may be erected into a new  
State, to be known as the State of  
Hawaii, with a republican form of  
government.

This first step under the new admin-  
istration for closer relations with Ha-  
waii, while without the sanction of the  
administration or representatives of  
the Hawaiian people, so far as can be  
learned, indicates the strength of feel-  
ing for a bond between the Republics.  
While the resolution will not pass in  
its present shape, from present indi-  
cations, there is every reason to be-  
lieve now that as a result of continued  
agitation and growth of feeling on the  
subject, some plan for closer relations  
will be the outcome of the movement.

The feeling of the administration to-  
ward Hawaii has already been shown  
as most friendly. While President Mc-  
Kinley has never put into words his  
belief that the time has come for the  
drawing together of the Governments,  
it has been known for some time that  
he favored definite action on this line.

Nothing but definite expression has  
been lacking, for his manner and con-  
versation have shown the trend of his  
feeling, not only to the representatives  
of the Island Republic, but to all with  
whom he has talked on the subject.

The Secretary of State is opposed to  
annexation. Not only does he not  
want to take Hawaii into the United  
States, but he does not favor the ad-  
dition of any territory to that at present  
comprising the Republic. He has said  
recently, however, on this subject, that  
he is in the State Department to carry  
out the wishes and policy of the Presi-  
dent.

Annexation is not the present aim of  
the representatives of Hawaii—ex-Min-  
ister Thurston, Gen. W. O. Smith and  
Judge Hartwell—now here at work.  
They favor the incorporation of a ter-  
ritory under the strong protection of  
this Government. Their expressed be-  
lief is that there is not sufficient An-  
glo-Saxon population on the Islands to  
guarantee a stable republic, else they  
would not be in favor of any change  
from existing conditions.

They say, however, that as a part of  
the United States there would be a  
strong, steady increase in the English-  
speaking immigration, which would re-  
sult in the settling of the Islands by  
people competent for self-government,  
when a State might be erected from  
the Territory and be qualified to take  
care of all local institutions.

On every side the Hawaiians have  
met with encouragement since they got  
to work. There is a strong feeling in  
the House, led by New England mem-  
bers principally, and in the Senate the  
same section furnishes the strongest  
advocates of closer relations. The Ha-  
waiian representatives have been met,  
they say, in a most friendly spirit by  
the administration, and while they are  
desirous of securing action at as early  
a day as practicable, they recognize the  
desire of the administration to first dis-  
pose of the tariff, and will not unduly  
press the Hawaiian question.

They earnestly hope the matter may  
be considered at this special session,  
but a failure to secure action at this  
session will not be by any means em-  
barrassed by them as a defeat or discour-  
agement. It is believed a majority of  
the Foreign Affairs Committee is in fa-  
vor of such action. Thurston said to-  
night that he was very much pleased  
with the status of affairs at the present  
time. He seemed to have no reason to  
fear other than favorable action.

Meanwhile, there are being made  
strenuous efforts to defeat the rec-  
iprocity clause in the Dingley tariff bill,  
with the plea that the beet sugar men  
will be ruined by the competition of  
free sugar from the Islands. Henry  
Oxnard, who represented the sugar  
men, is actively fighting the treaty. He  
said today: "I have been at work with  
the Senators, and believe there will be  
enough votes to defeat the clause fa-  
voring the Hawaiian treaty. I am  
making a fight against it on the ground  
that it will prevent the development of  
the beet sugar industry of the Pacific  
Coast and Middle West by giving such  
advantages to the Islands' producers."

"The United States could better af-  
ford to pay duty on Hawaiian exported

goods and tax sugar than continue the  
reciprocity plan, which has cost the  
Government already \$50,000,000 in rev-  
enue."

The reciprocity clause has many  
friends, however, and it is said that  
Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, will  
vote for the bill containing it, though  
Caffery will oppose it.

TO OMIT PROVISIO CLAUSE.  
Fight on Annexation to be Made  
in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Senator  
Perkins was apprised today by wire  
that two more memorials from the  
sugar beet growers of California, ask-  
ing for the abrogation of the reciprocity  
treaty with Hawaii, were on the  
way to him. When they arrive they  
will be transmitted to the Senate, and  
will form part of the mass of pressure  
now being exerted toward changing  
this feature of the Dingley tariff bill.  
The fact that the opponents of the  
reciprocity treaty made no fight on  
it in the House indicates that all pos-  
sible weight has been exerted in the  
Senate. Senator Perkins, when the  
subject was first brought up, saw the  
Republican leaders, who at that time  
expressed their belief that the Republi-  
can party could not afford to oppose  
Hawaii or throw anything in the way  
of closer relations with the Islands.

Henry Oxnard, who is making the  
fight, said today that he had assur-  
ances that many leading men on the  
Republican side had changed their  
views on the matter. Members of the  
Finance Committee, who are now at  
work on the tariff bill, will not dis-  
cuss their standing, as the sugar sched-  
ule has not been touched and they re-  
fuse to forecast their action. It is be-  
lieved the attack on the treaty will  
take the form of omitting from the tar-  
iff bill—if sufficient strength is devel-  
oped—that clause of the sugar sched-  
ule which reads: "Provided, that noth-  
ing herein contained shall be so con-  
strued as to abrogate or in any manner  
impair or affect the provisions of the  
treaty of commercial reciprocity con-  
cluded between the United States and  
the King of the Hawaiian Islands on  
the 30th day of January, 1875, or the  
provisions of any act of Congress hereto-  
fore passed for execution of the same."

The proviso has stood in every tariff  
bill up to the present time, and there  
would be a hard fight against its elimi-  
nation in the House. Those favoring  
the abrogation of the treaty say that  
they have Secretary of State Sherman  
with them, but he will do nothing  
which is not in line with the policy of  
McKinley, which is not known as yet.

FOSTER ON ANNEXATION.  
The Ex-Secretary of State Favors  
That Course.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—John W.  
Foster, formerly Secretary of State,  
lectured here tonight on the subject of  
"Hawaii." Mr. Foster was Premier  
during the latter portion of President  
Harrison's administration when the  
treaty of annexation of the Hawaiian  
Islands was sent to the Senate, and  
the expectation that he would have  
something to say on that feature of the  
subject attracted a large audience, in-  
cluding the representatives of the Ha-  
waiian Government, now in the city.

The ex-Secretary came out in em-  
phatic terms in favor of the annexa-  
tion of the Islands. He said the present  
Government there is fully a de  
facto and a de jure government, or its  
predecessor, that we have a strong,  
equitable claim to the Islands, that the  
United States has by means of the rec-  
iprocity treaty brought life and prosper-  
ity to the Islands, enabling its mer-  
chants and planters to grow rich at  
our expense.

He asserted that the Americans of  
Hawaii are loyal and patriotic sons of  
the fatherland, and declared it would  
be a cruel and undeserved fate to aban-  
don them to the rule of some foreign  
power. He stated that annexation pre-  
sented no political or administrative  
difficulty, and the objection advanced  
that there was no authority in the  
Constitution to annex territory not  
contiguous did not seem to have any  
weight with the Executive or with  
Congress when Alaska was admitted,  
nor will it, he added, with enlight-  
ened statesmen today.

The speaker did not regard the sug-  
gestion of a protectorate as practic-  
able, as he believed it would bring no  
end of complications with foreign pow-  
ers and domestic affairs. We must  
either annex the Islands, he said, or  
leave them free to make such other al-  
liance as they may choose or as des-  
tiny may determine.

WOULD ABROGATE TREATY.  
Resolution to Have President so  
Notify the Islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22.—  
Evans (D.) of Kentucky, a member of  
the Committee on Ways and Means, to-  
day introduced in the House a joint re-  
solution respectfully requesting the  
President to give notice of the desire  
of the United States to terminate the  
existing commercial agreement with the  
Hawaiian Islands.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS.  
Beet Sugar Makers Wish Hawaiian  
Treaty Abrogated.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—A  
memorial to Congress in the form of a  
petition signed by the people of the  
country, and especially by those of this  
State who are interested in the beet-  
sugar industry, is being extensively  
circulated.  
The petition is a protest against the  
continuance of the Hawaiian treaty of